

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Four hundred and three vessels are laid up at Chicago.

—The mail has been robbed between New York and St. Albans, Vt.

—A snow six inches deep is reported at Lynchburg and other points in Virginia.

—A Montreal dispatch says that two British gunboats have been ordered from Quebec to act as a convoy to the Cunard steamers.

—The London Times publishes a telegram from Berlin, which says that the Pope has been officially invited to visit the United States. The same dispatch also says that Maximilian is a prisoner.

—In the prosecution of the United States claims before the French Court the United States was required to deposit 150,000 francs as security for costs if she should lose the suit.

—Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, sent \$200 to Bishop Lynch, for the relief of the Fenian prisoners at Toronto, but it was returned by the Bishop, who declined to have anything to do with it.

—A Canada paper says that Surratt has always maintained that his plan was to carry off Lincoln to Richmond, and hold him as a hostage for Southern prisoners, and that Davis knew nothing of Booth's intention to commit murder, &c.

—Rich specimens of gold bearing material are reported from the new mines in Canada. The first specimens were discovered twenty feet below the surface. The crown inspector thinks the drifts run through several townships. Three thousand persons visited the mining regions within a month.

—The detectives are after contraband distilleries in New York, and stuff facetiously termed whisky, made in a thirty-six hour process. There is said to be a panic among the delinquent manufacturers, and a consequent inactivity in trade. Twenty-five distilleries have been seized.

—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says that Col. Stover, who has just returned from Salt Lake City, reports that many outrages are being perpetrated on Gentiles by the Mormons. Brigham Young had sworn vengeance, and his followers were zealous in carrying out his wishes.

—The Surgeon General of the Confederate army is said to have received his pardon.

—The Canadian Government intends placing a military force near St. Albans, on account of the military preparations being made by the Roberts wing of Fenians. Large quantities of military stores arrived at Montreal on Sunday, by the Grand Trunk Railroad from Quebec.

—The South Carolina House of Representatives has indefinitely postponed the resolutions expressing sympathy with Davis. The Legislature has adopted resolutions accepting the Agricultural College grant, and appropriating it to the State University. Committees on the Constitutional Amendment and National Convention report against the latter, thinking South Carolina's opinion would accomplish no good, and such a course would be undignified.

—Correspondence received at San Francisco from Sonora, Mexico, represents matters there as in a very unsatisfactory condition. Martinez, one of the Liberals, had practiced severe exactions upon the inhabitants; the Indians were troublesome, and the old Mexican tariff, substituted in the place of the Imperial one, was oppressive. The American commander does not favor their interests, and they call for the protection of an American war vessel.

How to Advertise.

Horace Greeley, in a late letter on advertising, made the following sensible suggestion:

"Some men who know enough to advertise are yet so narrow-minded as to confine their advertisements to journals of their own creed and party. If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith this is wise, but if they desire the whole public for customers it is unwise."

Weekly Political Review of the Rump Congress.

The Rump Congress, the past week, did not do much worthy of making a special record of, or reference to, but it nevertheless did something to entitle it to that distinction.

It passed a bill making negroes in the District of Columbia voters. The first section of the bill provides:

"That from and after the passage of this act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year and in the precinct where he shall offer to vote three months previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race."

The other sections of the bill merely provide for the registration of voters, and impose penalties for interfering with voters, or bribing voters, or accepting bribes by voters.

An effort was made to make suffrage depend upon a certain degree of intelligence—such as being able to read and write—but it was unsuccessful. An effort was also made to include females among the enfranchised; but the Radicals voted the proposition down.

Mr. Sumner gave the reason for the passage of this bill against the protest of an overwhelming majority of the bona fide residents of the District. Said he: "We need the votes of the Blacks."

"We need the example, which the people will follow through the rest of the country." He virtually admitted that unless the Radicals get the votes of the negroes they must go down.

The next notable feature of last week's Congressional proceedings was the introduction by Thad. Stevens of a bill for organizing a new government in the "District comprising the former State of North Carolina. It provides for a convention of 120 members, to meet at Raleigh, on the 20th of May next, to make a constitution and frame and set up a new government. The delegates are to be elected by voters having the following qualifications:

"Sec. 2. That in the election of delegates to said convention, there shall be allowed to vote all male resident citizens of the district formerly comprising the State of North Carolina, of twenty-one years of age, without distinction of race or color, who can read and write, or may own in fee real estate of the assessed value of \$100 or more; provided, that no one who has heretofore exercised the right of suffrage in said district shall be disqualified from voting in said election."

The delegates must be "loyal," and, as evidence of which, they must take a prescribed oath—a test oath. The United States Marshal must appoint inspectors and judges of election, and the President of the United States is required to employ the military so as to enforce the prompt and efficient execution of the law, and to preserve the peace.

Yates, of Illinois, introduced into the Senate a bill requiring the "advertising of the ratification of a Constitutional amendment to be done hereafter by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, in a joint certificate, instead of by the Secretary of State as at present. This bill is the initial step toward declaring that three fourths of the "loyal" States alone are sufficient for the ratification of an amendment.

Julian, of Indiana, introduced a bill to Territorialize the Southern States, and to provide for their government as Territories.

There were various measures introduced, beside the above, looking to a reconstruction of the Southern States but the foregoing are the main ones.—[Cin. Enq.]

(From the Rochester Union.)

"Despotism of a Minority."

We yesterday made brief reference to the extra constitutional machinery of the Legislative caucus, by which a minority of the Congress is enabled to control the legislation of the country. The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, a Republican journal, has the following article on the same subject:

No Congress ever had more important duties or graver responsibilities than this Congress at its present session. It must necessarily determine the principles upon which the Union is to be restored, and the policy which is to affect all the great interests of the country for years to come. It can not postpone these matters to the next Congress, for they press for immediate decision. At the same time they re-

quire wise statesmanship, and can not be properly decided without calm deliberation and thorough discussion. It is because of these considerations that the haste and excitement which have marked the opening of the session have made a painful impression upon the country. Congress is in theory a deliberative body; it should be so in fact. The new mode of determination of important measures by party caucus, and then passing them through Congress under the gag of the previous question thus not only cutting off debate, but placing members under the necessity of either voting for measures about which they are in doubt, or which they think should be modified, or of breaking with their party, can hardly be dignified with the name of legislation. It is not Congress in this case that legislates, but the caucus, or, to go back to the true origin, it is the little private cabal which has fixed things for the caucus, and determined its action in advance.

Under such an arrangement the Government is really wielded by an oligarchy, and is a caricature of Republicanism. It can not be denied that such is the present tendency, and that we are rapidly approaching the thing itself. A majority may sometimes be unjust and despotic, but legislation by caucus establishes the despotism of a minority. It is obvious that under this system measures may be carried against the convictions of a majority of Congress. A bare majority of the members of the dominant party vote for a measure in caucus; the minority agree with the opposition members as to this particular measure, and if they voted according to their individual judgment the measure would be defeated; but bound by the decision of the caucus, they vote against their convictions. In Congress, were the dominant party has but a bare majority, under this caucus rule a measure may pass which nearly three fourths of the members disapprove. It is true that in so close a division of parties in Congress the caucus may be useful and proper for the construction of opinion and purpose, provided it does not attempt to bend the judgement and conscience of members. But in the present Congress the Republicans are so strong that there is no excuse for any degree of intolerance. If they can not carry a measure without the stress of caucus despotism, it is pretty good evidence that the measure is not fit to be adopted.

Passage of the Negro Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia.

About the first act of the body calling itself the United States Senate, is to pass the bill laid over at the last session, providing for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. It is universal in its provisions, and lets in to the ballot-box the whole male negro population over twenty-one years of age. This measure was submitted to the people of the District, and was almost unanimously rejected by them, last winter. Nevertheless, Congress, which has the governing power in the District, puts it upon them. It disrespects their expressed will. If the members were governed by any correct principles of justice, or regarded their position toward the District—they coming from other States—would have had the magnanimity to refrain from passing a measure against the voice of those who were their Constitutional constituents but who had no vote in their election. But such a conclusion as that at Washington, in the pursuit of a party scheme does not allow itself to be troubled by such a consideration as that the people for whom they act, and with whom they live, do not desire a particular measure. They are an imperial power above all other agencies, and they intend the world shall know it.

Most of these members come from States that do not allow negro suffrage at home, but this does not at all retard them from putting it upon others who are subject to their power. A most delightful instance of generosity.

Before the late election we were told by the Radicals that the question of negro suffrage was not an issue in it. They made thousands of unsophisticated persons so believe. As soon as success crowned them, they turn round and tell us in Congress, that the people have decreed this measure. In other words, they falsify their pledges and promises. This and other kindred measures pending in the Congressional Rump, disclose the true nature of the designs aimed at, and in that respect will be valuable, as cutting off, in the future, all dodging and equivocation upon them. They will simplify the issue and make it so plain and direct that all can understand it.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Capture and Escape of a Young Lady From the Comanche Indians—A Thrilling Narrative.

The Leavenworth Bulletin gives an account of the capture and escape of Miss Sarah Jane Luster from the Comanche Indians, which possesses much interest. She was living in Texas, with a family named Babb. Some months ago, during the absence of Mr. Babb, a band of No-con-ah Comanches came to the house. They were invited in by the children of Mrs. Babb, but refused until satisfied that there was no man about the premises. Then they went in and attempted to carry off one of the children. Mrs. Babb, inspired by a mother's love for her children, resisted, and clung to her child with desperation; whereupon, one of the savages went behind, seized her by the hair, drew her back and cut her throat.

This horrid deed was committed under the eye of Miss Luster, who had taken refuge in the upper part of the cabin, and so shocked her as to cause a groan of agony, thus leading to the discovery of her presence. She was immediately captured, (leaving a sleeping babe in the cabin), and taken to the Indian camp.

Miss Luster formed the heroic purpose of immediate escape from the horrors of her captivity. She soon discovered a horse of great speed, kept for running purposes by the Indians, and conceived a plan to mount it, and leave in a direction from which the Indians had brought green corn, from a six days absence; thus showing a settlement within three days' ride. Her preparations all complete, she was frustrated by the barking of dogs, and was compelled to retire to her lodge. The second effort was made during a stormy night, that drove both savages and dogs within doors. She could not take both the children, but the eldest a boy, mounted the horse and left. The first day and night exhausted the strength of the boy, and he was left to find his way back, or perish upon the road! After three days and nights of continuous riding, she, becoming completely prostrated with fatigue and anxiety, tied the horse by a lariat to her body, and laid down to rest; she fell asleep, to awake a captive once more to the Indians; this time to the Kiowas. She was taken to the camp of her new captors, only to reorganize her plans of escape, preferring death in an effort for liberty, rather than life in her horrid captivity.

Once more she escaped with her chosen steed; and after days of weary travel and nights of sleepless anxiety, reached the Santa Fe road, sixty miles east of Cow Creek, Colonel Leavenworth's headquarters.

Her escape was immediately reported by the Kiowas to the Colonel, and at the same time, by a white man, who had seen her at the ranch.

Colonel Leavenworth immediately sent an escort, bringing her to Council Grove.

Miss Luster, together with another liberated captive named John Charles Fremont Houston, are at Council Grove now.

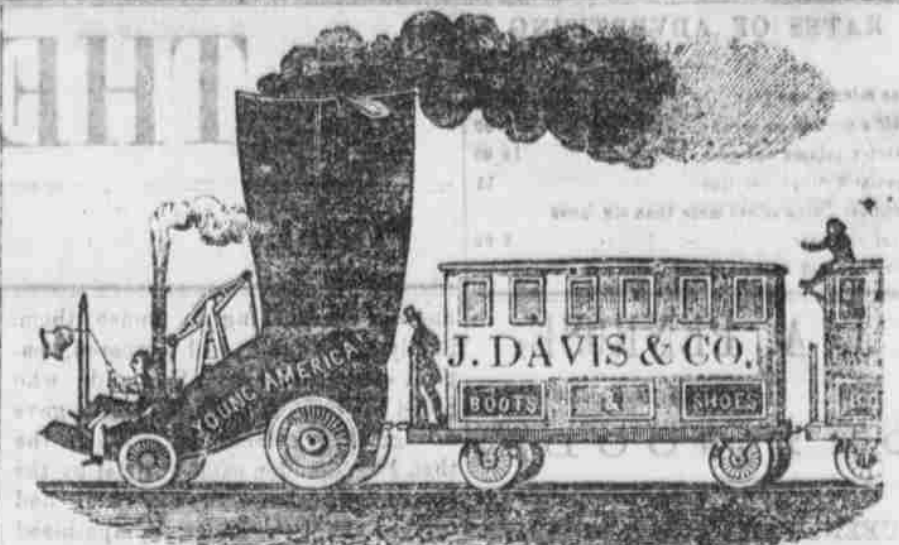
The latter was captured by a small band of Tan-a-gway Comanches, or liver-eaters, and was rescued from them by Tab-a-nam-a-ca, head chief of one of the Yam-per-ro-ker, or root-eaters, and delivered by him to Colonel Leavenworth, from whom we learn that both of these escaped captives are en route to this city, and will be at the Planter's this evening or to-morrow.

Liberia.

The Rev. Mr. Bowers, who has been several years in Western Africa, gives the following account of Liberia, and which he saw there:

As the Republic of Liberia, civilly and socially, is a miniature picture of the United States, so it is religiously. I found myself in the midst of the several denominations, among those who acted toward me as an old friend and acquaintance, just returning home whose fraternal and Christian intercourse was of the most pleasant character. Under the auspices and aid of the several denominations of our country, education receives a good share of attention and patronage. It will suffice to say that so far as the soil concerns the emigrant he will have in point of fertility the equal of any of our river bottoms. Eight or ten miles up the St. Paul I saw sugar-cane on the place of a Mr. Young, matured from eight to ten joints, and still in a thriving condition. This farmer, I think raised his own sugar, corn, sugar-cane, yams, potatoes, rice, peas, arrow-root coffee; besides which, he raised bananas, plantains, oranges, "sour soup," with many other tropical fruits, may be successfully and profitably grown by an industrious farmer. Coffee of a very superior flavor, equal to the Java or Laguayra, thrives well. On the St. John's River at Baxley, in Basa County, I saw one or two thousand orchards. It seemed to me the cultivation of the coffee-tree would furnish a most delightful avocation. The climate of Africa is the foe of the white man. The experiment has been made repeatedly to his disadvantage, as if by the finger of Providence to point out the means by which that benighted land may be lifted from the gulf of darkness and despair. Africa is emphatically the home of the black man. There the millions of this country will finally rest from servitude, in bearing back to their own race whence they came the civilization and religion which has blessed them here, and will bless and elevate millions of their progeny.

The taxable property of New Orleans is now fully \$200,000,000.



OHIO HOUSE,

CENTER ST., Near Steamboat Wharf,

M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO,

N. HARTZELL, - - - Proprietor.

This house has just been refurnished and fitted up in the best style, and every effort will be made to accommodate the traveling public.

M'Connellsville and Zanesville

PACKET.

The new passenger steamer

DAVIS, MORGAN, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE M'CONNELSVILLE

every morning, Sunday excepted, at half past five o'clock, arriving at Zanesville at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Zanesville at 2 P. M. Persons having business to transact in Zanesville can, by this boat, go and return the same day, thereby saving a great deal of time and expense. not

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, John M. Horner, et al., Sheriff of the County of Morgan, will, by virtue of an execution issued by the Court of Common Pleas of said county in favor of Davis and Porter against John M. Horner et al., and to him directed, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 21 day of January, A. D. 1867, on the Davis and Porter farm, in Malta township, in said county, offer for sale, at public auction, the following goods and chattels to wit: Four stacks of hay, supposed to be eight or nine hundred bushels, supposed to be seven hundred bushels; taken on said execution as the property of said John M. Horner et al. Dated this 21st day of December, A. D. 1866, J. C. MURDOCK, Sheriff.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Morgan county, Ohio, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on Saturday the twenty-ninth (29) of December, A. D. 1866, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Morgan and State of Ohio, to wit: Being the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), township seven (7), range ten (10), except thirteen (13) acres sold off the north of said half-section, now owned by Walter Hastings; the balance containing sixty-seven (67) acres more or less; appraised at thirteen hundred and forty dollars (\$1,340); said sale to be subject to widow's dower and upon the following terms to wit: One-third in hand; one-third in one year; residue in two years from the day of sale; deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage on said premises.

JOHN C. FORD,

Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM HART, deceased.

Notice in Attachment.

John W. Horne, et al., vs. BEFORE James M. Gaylord, J. P. The Union Land Company, Morgan Township, Morgan County, Ohio. On the 21st day of November, A. D. 1866, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of \$21.50, and the sum of \$20.00, probable costs. Order, &c., returned served, and name continued until the 10th of January, 1867.

JOHN W. HORSEMAN,

Plaintiff.

Attachment Notice.

Jacob Mohler and James Hill, vs. BEFORE John W. Banta, J. P. Back Run Lumber Co. et al. On the 3d day of December, 1866, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of \$75.30, and the sum of \$50.00 probable costs. &c., &c. had and continued until January 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock p. m.

MOHLER & HILL,

Plaintiffs.

Whiskers and Mustaches

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in three to five weeks by using DR. RAY'S VIGOR RESTAURANT CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the beard and hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address: BELL-GER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

NEW OPENING.

C. BURCKHOLTER & BROTHER,

CANDY MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

OYSTERS.

TOYS, CIGARS, NUTS,

SARDINES, CHEESE,

CRACKERS, NOTIONS,

CANNED FRUITS,

FIREWORKS,

COFFEE,

TEA,

and in fact everything that is usually kept in a first-class Confectionery, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Parties and families supplied with CAKES and CONFECTIONERIES on short notice.

We have also a first-class

Oyster Saloon

connected with our establishment, where the most

fastidious epicures can be suited.

C. BURCKHOLTER & BRO.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PORT HOUSE,

M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO.

not

For the Holidays.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

BOOK STORE

AND MORE COMING.

WE have replenished our stock with

special reference to the HOLIDAYS,

and now present well filled shelves of

Choice Books,

Fancy Goods,

Notions,

Gold Pens,

Hymn Books,

Bibles,

Photographic Albums,

&c., &c., &c.,

Each and all of which are well adapted

for presents for the Holidays.

Our stock of BOOKS is large, and

comprises

Fine Illustrated Works, Superb

Gift Books, Choice Historical

and Poetical Works, the

Best Standard Literature, &c., in Elegant

and Substantial Bindings.

Call and examine, buy, and by this

means make glad the hearts of your-

selves and friends.

de7

ADAIR BROS.

O. B. NOTT & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

At greatly reduced prices! The very lowest since the war! Call and examine!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE—ONE DOOR EAST OF H. SPENCER'S HAT SHOP, M'CONNELSVILLE, OHIO.

not

Bounty! Bounty!

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, &c., interested in

the late law equalizing bounties, are informed

that the undersigned is prepared to attend to that

kind of business with dispatch and on reasonable

terms.

Widows, Children or the Parents of Soldiers

who died in service of disease or wounds contracted

in the late law of duty, will receive the same

amount as would have been paid the soldier him-

self had he served his full term of enlistment.

JAMES M. GAYLORD,

Claim Agent.

not

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman, who suffered for years from Nervous

debility, Premature, and all the effects of youthful

discretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity,

send free to all who need it, the receipt and direc-

tions for making the simple remedy by which he

was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the ad-

vertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in

perfect confidence,

JOHN R. OGDEN,

No. 41 Cedar-st., New York.

not

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Admin-

istrator of the estate of Eliza Davis deceased,

late of Morgan county, Ohio.

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